

IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please insert the following new paragraphs at page 8, after line 18.

Fig. 22 is a frequency characteristic of the surface acoustic wave device if electrode periods are made different in the case of Fig. 2.

Fig. 23 is a frequency characteristic of the surface acoustic wave device if electrode periods are made different in the case of Fig. 14.

Fig. 24 is a diagram showing that electrode periods are made different.

Please amend the paragraph at page 12, line 20 to page 13, line 12 to read as follows:

For example, in Fig. 2, if a electrode period of the interdigital transducer B is made different from a electrode period of the interdigital transducer A (see Fig. 24), passing band can be widened. Fig. 22 shows a frequency characteristic of the surface acoustic wave device in that an electrode period of the interdigital transducer A is set to λ and an electrode period of the interdigital transducer B is set to 0.99λ (or 1.01λ). In Fig. 22, a broken line indicates a frequency characteristic when both electrode periodes of the transducers A and B are identical each other. As apparent from Fig. 22, it is preferable that the passing band is widened at high frequency side when the electrode periodes are differentiated. The difference of electrode periodes is appropriately adjustable in accordance with necessitated characteristic. The ratio of the period is not limited to 0.99 or 1.01. In the case of three or more interdigital transducers are arranged as shown in Fig. 6 or 12, it is clearly understandable that the electrode period can be independently set irrespective of the others.

Please amend the paragraph at page 27, line 10 through page 28, line 2 to read as follows:

For example, in Fig. 14, if a electrode period of the interdigital transducer B is made different from a electrode period of the interdigital transducer A (see Fig. 24), passing band can be widened. Fig. 23 shows a frequency characteristic of the surface acoustic wave device in that an electrode period of the interdigital transducer A is set to λ and an electrode period of the interdigital transducer B is set to 0.99λ (or 1.01λ). In Fig. 23, a broken line indicates a frequency characteristic when both electrode periodes of the transducers A and B are identical each other. As apparent from Fig. 23, it is preferable that the passing band is widened at low frequency side when the electrode periodes are differentiated. The difference of electrode periodes is appropriately adjustable in accordance with necessitated characteristic. The ratio of the period is not limited to 0.99 or 1.01. In the case of three or more interdigital transducers are arranged as shown in Fig. 18 or 20, it is clearly understandable that the electrode period can be independently set irrespective of the others.